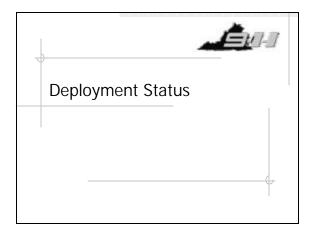
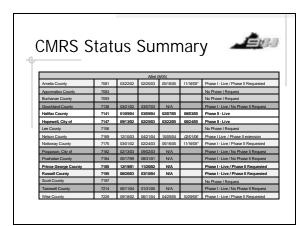


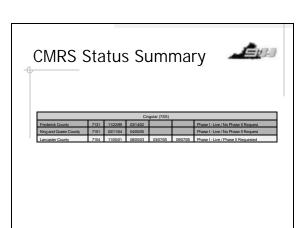
Agenda

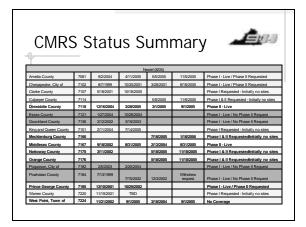


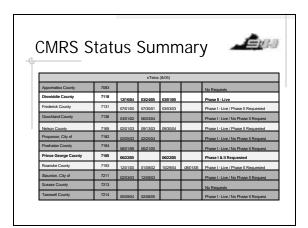
- 1. Welcome/Introductions
- 2. Deployment Status
- 3. Recent Funding Changes
- 4. Annual Report
- 5. Legislative Position of Board
- 6. VoIP Actions
- 7. Lunch
- 8. Open Discussion

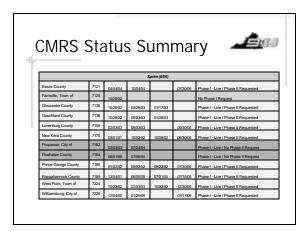


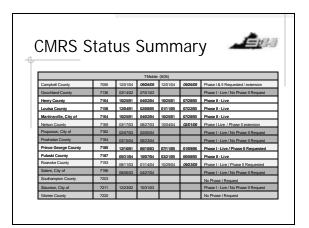


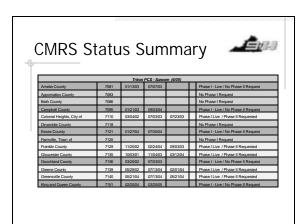


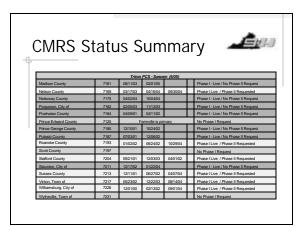


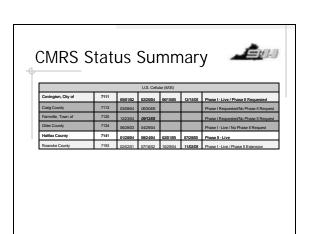


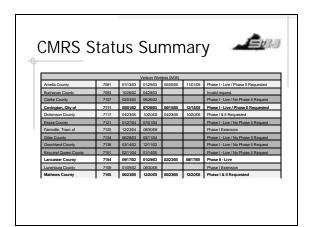


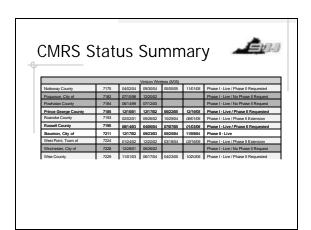


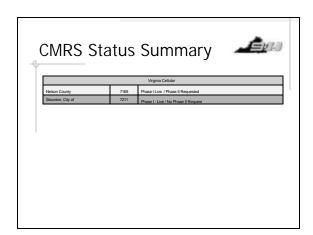


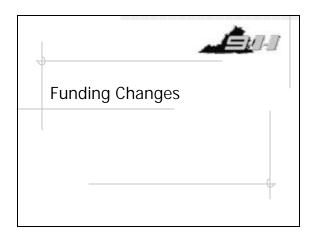












Recommendations



- Equipment Replacement/Upgrade
 Some PSAPs will likely have funding problems when it comes time to replace the equipment originally funded by the Board at 100%
 The committee recommends that Public Safety Communications (PSC) Division staff assist with identifying the localities and PSAPs that may have this issue and support them with preparing for it
 No additional cost at this time
- Centralized Contracts
 - The committee recommends that staff survey PSAPs to determine the interest for centralized contracts for individual products and services
 - If interest is worthwhile staff should execute contracts for equipment and service similar to exiting VITA contracts.
 - No additional cost at this time

Recommendations



- PSAP Assistance

 - Several PSAPs will need ongoing assistance to maintain their wireless E-911 deployments
 The committee recommends that the Board endorse, to the CIO, the concept of three regional offices to provide direct PSC Division staff support to the PSAPs on an ongoing basis
 Approximately \$380,000 annually (does not require Board approval)

 Appropriate Funding Formula
- - Replacement costs will be an issue for large and small PSAPs moving forward
 No changes are recommended at this time
 The Board will need to work with the PSAPs and the General Assembly to proactively address the issue of sufficient ongoing funding for PSAPs
 The Board may want to consider an on-going group to monitor this issue
 No additional cost at this time

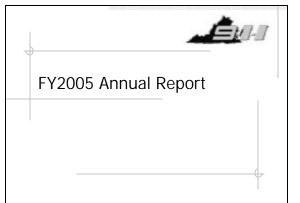
Recommendations



- Personnel Funding
 The \$30,000 minimum is sufficient for the intended purpose of being able to hire an additional dispatcher
 There is insufficient funding for other required personnel costs to support information technology costs including GIS.
 - The committee recommends that the current allowance for GIS personnel costs be expanded to include all IT support services from both internal and external staff
 - external staff

 The committee also recommends a second minimum of \$10,000 be established for those costs.

 Costs could simply be added to the PSAP's existing personnel costs
 Approximately \$500,000 annually
- Director/Manager Funding
 The committee recommends that one director's salary be included in each PSAPs personnel costs even if they have other responsibilities outside the PSAP.
 - Undetermined annual cost impact but projected to be negligible



Report Requirements



- State of enhanced wireless emergency telecommunications services;
- Impact of, or need for, legislation;
- Need for changes in the wireless funding mechanism; and
- Sufficiency of other moneys for the provision of wireline services.

Future of E-911



- Brief History of 9-1-1
- Current Situation
- System Issues/Gaps
- Guiding Principles
- Future Vision/Direction

State of Wireless



- 122 localities fully implemented with Phase I (103 in FY2004)
- 5 other localities with at least one provider with Phase II
- 4 requests exceed the 6-month FCC deadline for Phase I (27 in 2004)
- 79 localities fully implemented with Phase II (47 in FY2004)
- 30 other localities with at least one provider with Phase II

State of Wireless

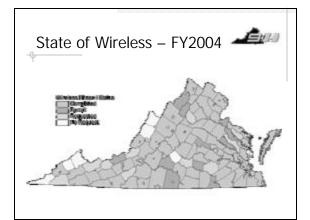


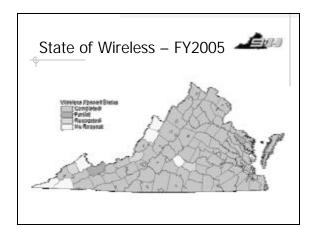
- Phase I
 - 674 deployments (up from 603 last year)
 - 18 deployments in progress
 - 19 with no request
- Phase II
 - 555 deployments (up from 323 last year)
 - 74 deployments in progress
 - 82 with no request
- 711 possible deployments

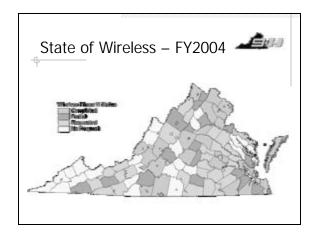
State of Wireless

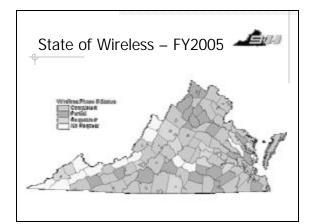


- Phase I by subscriber count
 - 99.25% Complete
 - .25% Requested
- Phase II by subscriber count
 - 93% Complete
 - 4% Requested









Need for Legislation



- All recommendations from last year were approved during the 2005 General Assembly Session
- No change recommend for the wireless E-911 legislation this year

Wireless Funding



- Wireless E-911 Fund is fiscally sound
- Surcharge rate (\$0.75) can be lowered to \$0.65 if State Police funding is eliminated
- Fund balance expected to be \$13-15 million at the end of fiscal year, but LMU settlements have not been paid

Wireline Funding



- All \$9.8 million appropriated in FY2003 has been committed to PSAPs
- All 37 eligible localities have received or are receiving funding
- Payments are made based on contract pricing or firm quotes

Wireless Responsibility



- 7 localities not receiving wireless 9-1-1 directly as of July 1, 2005
- 2 are working on major PSAP renovations, which have delayed implementation
- 5 remaining will deploy as they deploy wireline E-911
- All are working toward Phase I & II

Future of E-911



- Brief History of 9-1-1
- Current Situation
- System Issues/Gaps
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Brief History of 9-1-1



- Single number first proposed in 1957
- First official call in Feb. 1968 in Alabama
- AT&T develops E-911 in 1980
- Virginia's first legislation in early 1980's
- Wireless service enters in 1985 routed in most areas to VSP
- Wireline E-911 legislation revised in 1993
- FCC acts on Wireless E-911 in 1996

Brief History (continued)



- First Board and surcharge for VA in 1998
- Two year Crime Commission Study also initiated in 1998
- Study concluded and resulting legislation passes in 2000 reforming Board
- July 1, 2000 finds 37 without E-911 and few wireless deployments
- Diversion of funds in 2003/2004 and to VSP for wireless call taking

Current Situation



- Only nine localities without E-911
- Over 80% complete with wireless Phase II based on subscriber count
- Wireline telephone service is declining
- Citizens are converting to wireless or new telecommunications technologies
- Board limited to wireless funding and assistance only
- E-911 network is an evolution of regulatory and technological influences

System Issues/Gaps



- Existing Architecture
 - Nine independent networks
 - Designed based on LATA areas/rate centers
 - Analog technology to PSAP (voice-based)
 - Network and application one and the same
 - No central management to ensure interoperability

System Issues/Gaps (cont.)



- New Technologies
 - Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
 - Non-voice devices (SMS, IM, etc.)
 - Extremely limited ability to receive data
 - New technologies are national or global
 - Connectivity to local/regional 9-1-1 systems inefficient

System Issues/Gaps (cont.)



- Funding
 - Wireline funding reducing/shifting
 - Wireless funding has different usages
 - New technologies may not contribute
 - Some PSAPs may not be able to maintain "system" with current resources
 - No minimum standards for PSAP beyond DCJS training

Guiding Principles



- PSAPs are local services
- No unfunded mandates or standards
- Sufficient funding is needed to support PSAPs and network (current/future)
- E-911 should be available to all who need it regardless of telecommunications device
- Standards are needed to ensure consistent service levels and interoperability

Future Vision



- Continuation of locally managed and controlled PSAPs
- Integrated Public Safety network
 - IP-based, managed, secure
 - Layered with national, state and local components
 - State responsible for state layer
 - Shared with multiple application

Future Vision (continued)



- Next Generation E-911
 - E-911 as an application on the network
 - E-911 application is technology neutral serving all technologies
 - Data is processed with the same ease as voice
 - Partnership between localities and state

Future Vision (continued)



- PSAP Standards
- Funding provided to PSAPs for minimum required configuration
 - Technology neutral in collection and payment
 - Encouragement for efficient organization/operation of PSAPs
 - Public education is a partnership between state and local agencies
- Anytime, anywhere, from any device the call is sent to the correct PSAP and processed rapidly

Next Steps



- Reach consensus on legislative goals for this year (if any)
- Form Ad-Hoc Committee to recommend specific steps to achieving those goals
- Committee meet at least three times before September meeting to formulate recommendations
- Recommendations consider in September for inclusion in Annual Report

Committee Work



- Held 3 meetings August 11, August 16 & September 1
- First meeting brain storming ideas
- Second meeting defining what to do in lay terms
- Third meeting focus on the actual legislative language to recommend

Guiding Principles



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Committee Result



- The committee is recommending the Board consider endorsing to GA:
 - Expanding Board role to VoIP and IP-based network only, mirroring wireless
 - Authorize the Board to publish best practices (instead of standards)
 - Change funding to automatic PSAP funding and grant program with fund balance being distributed each year
 - Supporting the collection of the local, wireline E-911 surcharge from VoIP consumers

Board Role Change



- Major changes are to planning and reporting role
- Added duty to promote future plan through grant funding
- Grant funding should come from a General Fund appropriation
- Wireline E-911 should remain excluded from Board involvement

Best Practices



- Change from direction to committee and Guiding Principle
- Legislation would add a duty to the Board to:

"Drawing from the work of E -911 professional organizations, in its sole discretion, publish best practices for PSAPs. These best practices shall be voluntary and recommended by a subcommittee

composed of PSAP representatives."

Funding Change

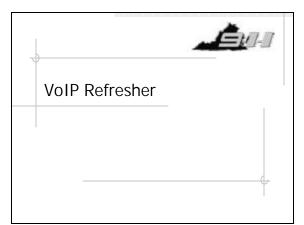


- Deletion of cost recovery model
- Half or collected funding distributed to PSAPs monthly based on percent of fund formula
- Other half of funding distributed for needbased grants to PSAPs and carriers
- Any uncommitted funds at the end of each fiscal year are distributed based on percent
- Percentage recalculated each biennium
- Carrier may agree to no cost recovery but want partial surcharge reduction

VoIP Surcharge



- Committee recommending adding VoIP service to local wireline E-911 surcharge collection
- Wireless carrier representative opposes in favor of \$.75 surcharge
- If it is added to wireline surcharge, may not be an issue for the Board to take a position on



What is VoIP?

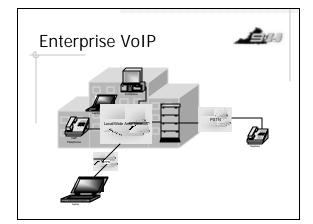


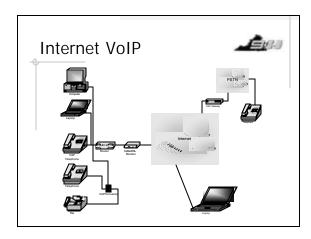
- Converts voice to data
- Packet switched instead of circuit switched
- Uses existing data infrastructure to process voice (cost savings)
- Eliminates long distance by using Internet as transport
- Practically requires broadband access

Two VoIP Types



- Enterprise VoIP
 - Cisco, Nortel, etc.
 - Replaces PBX
 - Similar Issues
 - Potential wider geographic spread
 - More Dynamic Changes
- Internet VoIP
 - Vonage, AT&T, Packet8, etc.
 - Non-local Numbers
 - Flat Rate Pricing
 - Much like Email
 - Multiple "providers" of the service





Solutions



- Enterprise VoIP PSALI/End station ID
- Internet VoIP Solutions
 - I1 Immediate Route VoIP call to a 10-digit number
 - 12 Interim Handle VoIP like NCAS wireless E-911
 - 13 Long term The call enters PSAP as native VoIP

Solutions (continued)



- Connectivity must be established with Tandem for I2 solution
 - Direct trunking
 - Trunks between access gateway and Tandem
 - Cost prohibitive for same VoIP carriers
 - PSTN
 - ◆ Using a PSTN telephone line into Tandem (not supported by many LECs

Solutions (continued)



- Connectivity must be established with Tandem for I2 solution (continued)
 - Packet Voice Gateway (PVG)
 - Establishing a central gateway(s) connected to the Tandem for processing E-911 from all VoIP providers
- CLECs offering VoIP may get connectivity to Tandem through wireline service thus providing E-911

VoIP FCC Order



- Order Requires VoIP Providers to deploy E-911 with ANI/ALI (I2 solution) to all PSAPS in 120 days
- Deadline is November 29, 2005
- Does not require PSAP request
- Does not address nomadic users
- Does not require surcharge collection

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